IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCT 1 1975
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

October Term, 1975

No. 75-5071

DONALD MATTHEWS,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Judgment Affirming Judgment of the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

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The Petitioner Donald Matthews respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered in this proceeding on June 4, 1975. The Order denying the Petition for Rehearing in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit was filed on September 2, 1975.

Opinion Below.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, reported at 518 F.2d 352 (9th Cir. 1975), appears as Appendix A hereto. A copy of the Order denying the Petition for Rehearing in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit is attached hereto as Appendix B. The District Court's opinion was not reported.

Jurisdiction.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit was entered on June 4, 1975. A timely Petition for Rehearing and Suggestion for Rehearing En Banc was denied on September 2, 1975, and this Petition for Certiorari was filed within thirty days of that date. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

Question Presented.

Whether the opinion of the Court of Appeals below contradicts the holding of this Court in *United States v. Enmons*, 410 U.S. 396, 93 S.Ct. 1007 (1973).

Statutory Provisions Involved.

United States Code, Title 18, §1951 provides in pertinent part:

> "(a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.
>
> (b) As used in this section— * * *
>
> (2) The term 'extortion' means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right."

United States Code, Title 18, §1961 provides in pertinent part:

> "As used in this chapter—
>
> (1) 'Racketeering activity' means (A) any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, or dealing in narcotic or other dangerous drugs, which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; (B) any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: * * * section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), section 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), * * * section 1951 (relating to interference with commerce, robbery, or extortion), * * * (C) any act which is indictable under title 29, United States Code, section 186 (dealing with restrictions on payments and loans to labor organizations) * * *
>
> (5) 'pattern of racketeering activity' requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity."

United States Code, Title 18, §1962 provides in pertinent part:

> "(c) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such

enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsections (a), (b), or (c) of this section. (Added Pub. L. 91-452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 942)."

Statement of the Case.

This case arises from a labor dispute in Vernon, California, an industrial area near Los Angeles.

There are many packing houses in Vernon which process meat and poultry for consumer distribution. Livestock, slaughtered cattle and fowl are delivered to these packing houses by rail and motor carriers. When these shipments arrive, they are unloaded by workmen who are not directly employed by either the packers or the carriers. Most of these unloaders are managed and employed by unloading service companies. The Petitioner, Donald Matthews, was the president of an unloading service known as "Pronto Loading and Unloading Company, Inc." (hereinafter referred to as "Pronto").

From 1967 through 1971, the Vernon unloading services were plagued by continuous labor disputes. Strikes, walk-outs, threats and violence were common occurrences. In 1967, officials of the Teamsters Union began a two-step campaign to stabilize and improve working conditions. First, the Teamsters recruited some 3,000 unloaders as members of the Meat and Provision Drivers Union, Local No. 626. Secondly, the union

initiated collective bargaining on behalf of its members with representatives of the unloading services.

Pronto was the first unloading service company approached by the Teamsters and collective bargaining between the parties began in 1968 with Petitioner Matthews in charge of the negotiations for Pronto. While Pronto and the Teamsters were engaged in collective bargaining, Matthews advised other unloading services in the Vernon area that a union contract was inevitable and that sooner or later every company would have to sign such an agreement. Matthews, however, was urged by other unloading services to prolong the negotiations.

The collective bargaining continued for six months before Pronto signed a union contract on April 22, 1969. During the intense negotiations, "Blea's Unloading Service" and "Martinez Unloading Company" made weekly payments of $50 to Petitioner Matthews. These payments were the subject of conflicting testimony. Matthews testified that the Blea payments were a contribution toward legal fees incurred by Pronto in prolonging the union negotiations. Blea, however, testified that these payments were channeled by Matthews to officials of the Teamsters Union. Martinez first told agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were investigating this case, that he was repaying a personal loan made by Matthews. Later, Martinez changed his story by stating that his payments were also turned over to union officials by Matthews.

Petitioner was convicted of three violations of the Hobbs Act (Public Law 91-452):

(1) Conspiring with officials of the Teamsters Union to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(d);

(2) Obstructing commerce by extorting money from Blea's Unloading Service in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951;

(3) Obstructing commerce by extorting money from Martinez Unloading Company in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951.

On June 4, 1975, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the judgment of conviction.

Pursuant to Rule 46 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, Petitioner hereby adopts the arguments made by co-petitioners Mike Grancich, Archie Galea, Peter Macht, Anthony Jayich and Frank Martinez to the extent applicable.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.

Coercive Acts Which Occur During a Legitimate Labor Dispute May Not Be Prosecuted Under the Hobbs Act.

In *United States v. Enmons*, 410 U.S. 396, 93 S.Ct. 1007 (1973), this Court made it clear that the Hobbs Act could not be used to prosecute every instance of threatened violence or coercion which occurred in the course of a legitimate labor dispute:

> ". . . Neither the language of the Hobbs Act nor its legislative history can justify the conclusion that Congress intended to work such an extraordinary change in federal labor law or such an unprecedented incursion into the criminal jurisdiction of the States." 410 U.S. at 411.

Enmons emphasized that coercion or violence which occurs in the pursuit of a legitimate labor goal is properly prosecuted in state rather than federal court:

> "This type of violence, as the Court points out, is subject to state criminal prosecution. That is where it must remain until the Congress acts otherwise in a manner far more clear than the language of the Hobbs Act." 410 U.S. at 412. (Blackmun, J. concurring.)

The holding of the Circuit Court in the instant case is contrary to this Court's holding in *Enmons*. As in *Enmons*, the record in the case at bar demonstrates that any coercive activity with which Petitioner may have been involved took place while collective bargaining was being conducted by the Teamsters Union and Pronto. Said collective bargaining was brought about by chronic labor disputes which threatened the stabil-

ity of the Vernon unloading service industry. Furthermore, the collective bargaining was being conducted for a legitimate labor goal, namely, the signing of a Teamsters Union contract. *Enmons* holds that violent or coercive conduct which may have occurred in those circumstances is properly prosecuted in state rather than federal court.

The record in the instant case fails to reflect any threatened violence or coercion as grave as that which allegedly occurred in *Enmons*. The defendants in *Enmons* were indicted for, among other things, allegedly blowing up a transformer substation owned by a utility company. The *Enmons* result is all the more appropriate herein, since the record reflects nothing more than vague, amorphous and poorly defined coercive conduct which occurred during the course of a legitimate labor dispute.

Conclusion.

For the foregoing reasons, this Petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A.

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

United States Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit.

United States of America, Appellee, vs. Enrico Campanale and Donald Matthews, Appellants. No. 73-2643, No. 73-2833.

United States of America, Appellee, vs. Mike Grancich, Archie Galea, Peter Macht, Anthony Jayich, and Frank Martinez, Appellants. No. 73-2747, No. 73-2865.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

Before: CHAMBERS and HUFSTEDLER, Circuit Judges, and KING,* District Judge.

PER CURIAM:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A nine-count indictment returned on June 29, 1972,[1] in the United States District Court for the Central District of California charged appellants and three co-defendants[2] with conspiracy to conduct a pattern of racketeering activity (Counts 1 and 2) in violation of

*The Honorable Samuel P. King, United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii, sitting by designation.

[1]Indictment No. 10638-CD which superseded an earlier indictment (No. 8283-CD). The earlier indictment did not include Campanale, Grancich, Martinez, or Matthews.

[2]The three co-defendants were acquitted.

18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), and with substantive offenses of requesting and receiving money in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 186 (Counts 3 and 4), obstructing and attempting to obstruct interstate commerce by extortion in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (Counts 5, 6 and 7) and picketing for personal profit in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 522 (Counts 8 and 9).[3] Another indictment returned on February 13, 1973, just prior to trial[4] charged Galea and Martinez with one count of obstruction of justice through injury to property of Robert Dougherty because of his testimony before a grand jury, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503. The two indictments were consolidated for trial.

The June indictment in Counts 1 and 2 charged two extortion conspiracies in the Vernon, California, area by members of Meat and Provisions Drivers, Teamsters Local 626 (hereinafter "Local 626")[5] and Pronto Loading and Unloading Company (hereinafter "Pronto")[6] to participate in a pattern of racketeering activity. Specifically, Count 1 charged a conspiracy between 1968 and 1972 to conduct a pattern of racketeering activity by intimidating and forcing meat packers to

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[3]Count 1: Campanale, Galea, Grancich, Martinez, Matthews
Count 2: Chacon, Galea, Grancich, Jayich, Macht, Martinez, Rico
Count 3: Galea, Grancich
Count 4: Galea, Grancich
Count 5: Campanale, Galea, Grancich, Matthews
Count 6: Campanale, Matthews
Count 7: Galea
Count 8: Galea, Jayich, Macht, Rico, Santana
Count 9: Chacon, Macht, Rico.

[4]Indictment No. 11933-CD.

[5]Appellants Archie Galea, Mike M. Grancich, Anthony Jayich, and Peter Macht.

[6]Appellants Enrico Campanale and Donald Matthews were part owners of Pronto. Campanale was also president.

contract for Pronto's services and by extorting money from Pronto's competitors in the unloading business as a condition for continuance in business, and set out seven overt acts of which three occurred after October 15, 1970.[7] Count 2 charged a conspiracy between 1968 and 1972 to conduct a pattern of racketeering activity by extortionate intimidation of meat packers, and set out ten overt acts of which five occurred after October 15, 1970.

Following a jury trial in March 1973, Galea, Grancich, Jayich, and Macht were convicted of the Count 2 conspiracy; Grancich was convicted of the Count 1 conspiracy and of the substantive offenses in Counts 3 and 4; Campanale and Matthews were convicted of the Count 1 conspiracy and of the substantive offenses in Counts 5 and 6; Galea was convicted of the Count 1 conspiracy, the substantive offenses in Counts 3, 4, 5, and 7, and the offense charged in the February indictment; Martinez was convicted of the offense charged in the February indictment.

Campanale and Matthews filed separate notices of appeal (Nos. 73-2643 and 73-2833). Grancich, Jayich, and Macht (No. 73-2865) and Galea and Martinez (No. 73-2747) filed a joint notice of appeal.[8] All appeals were heard together.

We reverse as to the Count 2 conspiracy and affirm as to all other counts.

---

[7]October 15, 1970, is the effective date of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 of which 18 U.S.C. § 1962 is a part. *See* Pub. L. 91-452, Title IX, § 901(a), 84 Stat. 942.

[8]All five filed a joint notice of appeal but Grancich, Jayich, and Macht were allowed to file in forma pauperis.

ISSUES

Appellants Campanale and Matthews joined in the other appellants' arguments and raised nine issues or errors, as follows:

I. The trial court's denial of their motion for a separate trial.

II. The trial court's denial of their motion for a bill of particulars and to strike surplusage and to dismiss the indictment.

III. The trial court's denial of their motion for a judgment of acquittal.

IV. The trial court's admission of evidence "against Appellants Campanale and Matthews on matters that were not the subject of the indictment against them."

V. The trial court's action in restricting cross-examination and excluding evidence, especially as to the financial condition of employers in the unloading service industry in Vernon, California.

VI. The trial court's instructions, especially with respect to the conspiracy charges.

VII. The admission of evidence as to acts occurring prior to October 15, 1970, in support of the conspiracy charges, as a matter of evidentiary law.

VIII. The admission of evidence as to acts occurring prior to October 15, 1970, in support of the conspiracy charges, as a matter of statutory interpretation.

IX. The constitutionality of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 if interpreted to permit evidence as to acts occurring prior to October 15, 1970, in support of a conspiracy charge under the statute.

Appellants Galea, Grancich, Jayich, Macht, and Martinez joined in all of the arguments presented by

Appellants Campanale and Matthews, and raised four additional issues, as follows:

X. The conduct of the trial judge was such as to deprive appellants of their right to a fair trial.

XI. The prosecuting attorney was guilty of purposeful and flagrantly prejudicial conduct such as to deprive appellants of their right to a fair trial.

XII. The evidence adduced at trial was insufficient to justify any of the convictions.

XIII. 18 U.S.C. § 1503 does not apply to the conduct brought out at the trial.

JAYICH and MACHT

Jayich and Macht were business agents of Local 626. They were found not guilty of any substantive offense, but guilty of the Count 2 conspiracy offense. Also found guilty of the Count 2 conspiracy offense were Chacon and Rico.[9] As to the latter two, the trial judge entered a judgment of acquittal notwithstanding the verdict. We agree with these appellants that their situation was indistinguishable as a matter of law from that of Chacon and Rico.

The government's argument in this regard is notably skimpy. The government's brief states:

> The evidence was also sufficient to convince the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that business agents Jayich and Macht were members of the Count 2 conspiracy. Once a conspiracy has been clearly established, slight evidence may be sufficient to connect a defendant with the conspiracy. [citing cases].

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[9]Edward Chacon was President of Local 626. Charles Rico was a business agent of Local 626.

This "slight evidence" is summarized by the government as follows:

> [on April 2, 1971] Macht prevented Ruchti employees from picking up meat at a packing house and told Ruchti II that he could not do business in California without Grancich's approval (Tr. 466, 783). On April 28th, Jayich chased a Ruchti truck and told the driver he would like to work him over (Tr. 785, 816). On April 28th and 29th Macht made threatening gestures with his fists against Ruchti II and against the son of the owner of the property rented by Ruchti Transport (Tr. 825, 828). On May 5th when Galea and Loya tried to break in the door of the Paramount cooler, Macht and Jayich stopped meat deliveries to the cooler (Tr. 794, 799). The evidence, therefore, was sufficient that Jayich and Macht were members of the Count 2 conspiracy.

The April 28th and 29th actions detailed took place in connection with picketing carried on as part of a dispute over wage claims. These picketing activities were the subject of Counts 8 and 9, respectively, of the June indictment. Those charged in these counts, including Jayich and Macht, were found not guilty. But the April 28th incident was set out as one of the "criminal violations" committed by the defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy—and the only "criminal violation" naming Jayich and Macht (and also Chacon and Rico).

The considerations which led the trial judge to grant a judgment of acquittal *non obstante veredicto* to Chacon and Rico apply with equal force to Jayich and Macht. We find the evidence adduced at the trial to be insufficient to sustain the convictions of Jayich and Macht under Count 2 of the June 29, 1972, indictment.

THE COUNT 2 CONSPIRACY

As to the Count 2 conspiracy itself, the government failed to prove any separate conspiracy.

Although 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) is rescued from ex post facto invalidity because the statute requires that at least one act of "racketeering activity" occur after the effective date of the statute,[10] no solid evidence exists that any such overt act did occur with reference to the Count 2 conspiracy.

The first series of post-1970 acts on which the government relies are the payments from members of the unloading business to members of the union. The government relies on these same payments to support also the Count 1 conspiracy. This raises a preliminary question whether Counts 1 and 2 charge separate conspiracies, and, if so, what the difference is.

Count 1[11] lists seven crimes committed in further-

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[10]See discussion below.

[11]The Count 1 conspiracy charges that the Pronto defendants and the Local 626 members conspired:

> to conduct and, directly and indirectly, participate in the conduct of the affairs of Vernon Loading and Unloading Company, Inc., Pronto Loading and Unloading Company, Inc., and Local 626 through a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).
>
> It was a part of the said conspiracy that the defendants would, through harassments and threats of economic loss, intimidate various meat packers and other related businesses for purposes of extorting, receiving and accepting money and other things of value.
>
> It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants would, through threats of economic loss, force meat packers to contract for the services of Vernon . . . and Pronto. . . .
>
> It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendants would extort money from some of the competitors of "Vernon" and "Pronto" as a condition to those competitors continuing to operate their business and would force other competitors out of business.

ance of that conspiracy. Count 2[12] lists six of these same crimes to support that conspiracy. The implication arises that the government is attempting to make two conspiracies out of one so as to increase each defendant's liability. But even when a conspiracy contemplates several crimes, only one conspiracy can be charged and punished. *Braverman v. United States*, 317 U.S. 49 (1942).[13] The conspiracy to take money from the various unloading businesses was a single conspiracy requiring participation in the affairs of both Pronto and Local 626.

Even if one accepts the government's position that there were separate conspiracies—a joint conspiracy between Pronto and Local 626 members to extort payments from unloading companies and a separate conspiracy to extort payments from the meat packers—payments from Pronto to Local 626 cannot support the second conspiracy. Such payments between conspirators are irrelevant to the asserted purpose of the Count 2 conspiracy.

The government also relies on a second group of post-1970 acts to support the Count 2 conspiracy.

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[12]The Count 2 conspiracy charges that the Local 626 defendants conspired:

> to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of Local 626 through a pattern of racketeering activity.
>
> It was a part of the said conspiracy that the defendants would, through harassments and threats of economic loss, intimidate various meat packers and other related businesses for purposes of extorting, receiving and accepting money and other things of value.

[13]*Braverman* considered a single conspiracy which violated only the general conspiracy statute, though several substantive crimes were planned. The court held that only one violation had occurred and only one penalty could be imposed. *See also* United States v. Adcock, 487 F. 2d 637, 639 (6th Cir. 1973); United States v. Noah, 475 F. 2d 688, 693 (9th Cir. 1973); United States v. Tanner, 471 F. 2d 128, 141 (7th Cir. 1972).

These acts grew out of a dispute between Local 626 and a Mr. Ruchti, the owner of a meat delivery business. The union claimed that Ruchti owed it money. Galea, Jayich, and Macht attempted to collect this money by picketing and interfering with the movement of Ruchti's trucks. On one occasion, Galea and two helpers attacked one of Ruchti's meat coolers with a 4″x6″ piece of lumber. The government charged these defendants with the substantive crimes of picketing for profit and extortion. All defendants were acquitted of picketing for profit; Galea was convicted of extortion for his attack on the cooler.

The picketing acquittals presumably eliminate those acts from consideration under the conspiracy count. Only the meat cooler attack can be used to support the Count 2 conspiracy. But there is no evidence that this attack was part of a larger conspiracy. In fact, it has an air of spontaneity inconsistent with the long-range conspiracy charged by the government. It was not repeated. The government did not establish any connection between that attack and the alleged program of extortion used on the meat packers before 1970.

The third and final group of acts on which the government relies to show a post-1970 conspiracy comprises alleged attempts by Grancich and Martinez to obstruct the racketeering investigation by intimidating and punishing a key witness. There is very little evidence that these acts were part of any conspiracy. The government claims that Grancich threatened the witness in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1510, but Grancich was not charged with a substantive violation of that statute. The government claims that Martinez tried to ruin the wit-

ness' business. For these efforts Martinez was charged and found guilty of a substantive violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503; but he was acquitted on the conspiracy charge. The jury thus could not have considered these acts by Martinez to have been in furtherance of the Count 2 conspiracy. Moreover, because the witness in question was a partner in Pronto, he had much testimony to offer about the plan to extort payments from other unloading companies, but none to offer about extortion of the meat packers.[14] Silencing such a witness might arguably be in furtherance of the Count 1 conspiracy, but hardly of the Count 2 conspiracy.

The government's use of the acts relating to obstruction of justice is subject to another objection. There is no evidence that the original Count 2 conspiracy, if it existed, included a plan to obstruct justice. The government claims that the jury could have inferred that a coverup was a part of this alleged conspiracy.[15] However, the Supreme Court has condemned the use of an inferred coverup conspiracy to extend a conspirator's period of liability. *Grunewald v. United States,* 353 U.S. 491 (1957).[16]

For the foregoing reasons, we conclude that there was insufficient evidence as a matter of law to support the convictions of Galea, Grancich, Jayich, and Macht under Count 2 of the June 29, 1972 indictment.

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[14]Tr. 288-289; Brief of Appellee United States at 25.

[15]Brief of Appellee United States at 50.

[16]*See* Krulewitch v. United States, 336 U.S. 440 (1949).

THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL

ISSUES I and II:

RULINGS ON MOTIONS DIRECTED TO INDICTMENT

Motions for severance are not unusual when multiple defendants are charged variously in multiple counts in the same indictment. When one or more conspiracy counts are joined with one or more substantive counts, the indictment should be, and usually is, examined carefully by the trial judge to determine whether or not justice requires a separate trial as to any defendant or as to any count. The record reveals that the trial judge in this case did make such an examination and determination and denied the motions for separate trials.

The granting or denial of a severance under Rule 14, Fed. R. Crim. P., is a matter within the trial court's discretion and reversal is appropriate only if abuse of that discretion has been shown. *Schaffer v. United States*, 362 U.S. 511 (1960); *Parker v. United States*, 404 F.2d 1193 (9th Cir. 1968), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 1004 (1969).

The test is whether a joint trial was so prejudicial to a defendant as to require the exercise of the trial judge's discretion in only one way, that is, by ordering a separate trial. *United States v. Thomas*, 453 F.2d 141 (9th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 405 U.S. 1069 (1972).

The burden of demonstrating prejudice is a difficult one, and the ruling of the trial judge will rarely be disturbed on review. *Tillman v. United States*, 406 F.2d 930, 934 (5th Cir. 1969), citing 8 J. MOORE, FEDERAL PRACTICE ¶ 14.02 [1] (2d ed. 1968); *United*

States v. De Sapio, 435 F.2d 272 (2d Cir. 1970). The defendant must show more than the fact that a separate trial might offer him a better chance of acquittal. *Tillman, supra.*

The ultimate question is whether under all the circumstances of the particular case, as a practical matter, it is within the capacity of the jurors to follow the court's admonitory instructions and accordingly to collate and appraise the independent evidence against each defendant solely upon that defendant's own acts, statements and conduct. *Peterson v. United States*, 344 F.2d 419 (5th Cir. 1965) citing with approval *United States v. Kahaner*, 203 F.Supp. 78 (S.D. N.Y. 1962), *aff'd*, 317 F.2d 459 (2d Cir. 1963), *cert. denied*, 375 U.S. 836 (1963).

Appellants do not, and could not successfully, claim that there is a misjoinder of offenses or defendants under Rule 8, Fed. R. Crim. P. All appellants were alleged to have participated in the same underlying pattern of racketeering. The factual issues were not complex.

There is no problem here of a co-defendant's extrajudicial statement, as in *Bruton v. United States*, 391 U.S. 123 (1968).

The jury did in fact distinguish among the defendants, finding some not guilty, others not guilty of one or more offenses but guilty of others.

Appellants have failed to demonstrate any prejudice that would outweigh the benefit afforded to efficient judicial administration by a single trial. *See United States v. Garrison*, 348 F.Supp. 1112 (E.D. Pa. 1972).

The argument for striking "surplusage" from the indictment is groundless. Appellants' interpretation of the

meaning and effect of the allegations in question is not reasonable.[17] The language in question properly set out legal essentials of the charge. *See United States v. Root*, 366 F.2d 377 (9th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied*, 386 U.S. 912 (1967). That the jury was not confused was demonstrated by the not guilty verdict returned as to Martinez, who is the person named in paragraph (g) of Count 1 as having used threats against a grand jury witness. The same jury found Martinez guilty of the substantive offense of obstruction of justice.

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[17]Appellants sought to strike lines 1-5 on page 3 and paragraphs (f) and (g) on page 5 of the June indictment. These allegations are part of Count 1 and read as follows:

> It was a part of the said conspiracy that the defendants would, through harassments and threats of economic loss, intimidate various meat packers and other related businesses for purposes of extorting, receiving and accepting money and other things of value.

And among the overt acts alleged, as criminal violations:

> (f) On or about the nineteenth of May 1972, the defendant Mike M. Grancich, by misrepresentation and intimidation willfully endeavored to delay and prevent the communication of information relative to violations of the above criminal offenses by Robert Dougherty to federal criminal investigators, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503.
>
> (g) On or about the twenty-six day of May 1972, the defendant Frank Martinez did willfully and knowingly corruptly endeavor to influence Robert Dougherty, known to said defendant to have been a witness before a federal grand jury convened and sitting in the Central District of California, in that defendant Frank Martinez threatened to impose reprisals upon the said Robert Dougherty should the said Robert Dougherty testify against the defendant Mike M. Grancich at any forthcoming trial, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1510.

Appellants Campanale and Matthews read these allegations as imputing to them the use of violence and an agreement to obstruct justice. They admit that "in form the Appellants were *excluded* from evidence of violence." Opening Brief for Appellants Campanale and Matthews at 19. It is hornbook law that co-conspirators need not agree to the overt acts of other co-conspirators, only that the overt acts must be in furtherance of the conspiracy. *See* Blumenthal v. United States, 158 F.2d 883 (9th Cir. 1947), *aff'd* 332 U.S. 539 (1947).

ISSUES IV, V and VII:

RULINGS ON ADMISSION AND EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE

Appellants' dissatisfaction with the trial judge's rulings on the admission and exclusion of evidence is unjustified.

Appellants put forth the proposition that in a jury trial of a federal indictment charging federal offenses in a federal court in California, the California law on admission and exclusion of evidence is applicable as Congress has not adopted the proposed Federal Rules of Evidence.[18] Whatever the applicable principles may be under Fed. R. Civ. P. 43(a), the plain language of Fed. R. Crim. P. 26 states:

> . . . The admissibility of evidence and the competency and privileges of witnesses shall be governed, except when an act of Congress or these rules otherwise provide, by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the courts of the United States in the light of reason and experience.

See Funk v. United States, 290 U.S. 371 (1933); *Wolfle v. United States,* 291 U.S. 7 (1934); *United States v. Woodall,* 438 F.2d 1317 (5th Cir. 1970) (*en banc*), *cert. denied,* 403 U.S. 933.[19] We have nevertheless, reviewed the specific rulings cited by appellants

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[18]Opening Brief for Appellants Campanale and Matthews at 37 n. 1. Federal Rules of Evidence were adopted by Act of January 2, 1975, Pub. L. 93-595, ... Stat. ...., effective "on the one hundred and eightieth day beginning after the enactment of this Act."

[19]Appellants cite no California cases and only one federal case to support their evidentiary complaints.

and find nothing serious enough to require consideration as a basis for reversal.

Evidence as to acts occurring prior to October 15, 1970, in support of the conspiracy charges was clearly proper as a matter of evidentiary law.[20] *See United States v. Pauldino*, 443 F.2d 1108 (10th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 404 U.S. 882 (1971).

ISSUES X and XI:

TRIAL JUDGE'S BIAS AND PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT

Appellants attempt to bring the trial judge's actions within the principles of *Mayberry v. Pennsylvania*, 400 U.S. 455 (1971), *reaffirming Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11 (1954), and to bring the prosecuting attorney's actions within the principles of *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78 (1935).

The actions of the trial judge which are said to show reversible bias and partiality are set forth in Appendix A to the Opening Brief of Appellants Grancich et al.[21] Most of the itemizations relate either to evidentiary rulings unfavorable to the defense or to questionings of witnesses by the judge or to exchanges between judge and counsel in which the judge appeared to be impatient or annoyed. We have reviewed the record from the point of view of the overall impact

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[20]See below as to the constitutionality of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

[21]Appellants rely in part on United States v. Ryan, 455 F.2d 728 (9th Cir. 1972), as raising an inference that the trial judge in this case has previously been criticized for improper conduct of a trial. That case falls far short of demonstrating "this Court's past efforts to deter" the trial judge from "egregious errors" of the sort complained of by appellants.

of the judge's conduct. We conclude that appellants' characterization of the situation is overly dramatic.

Many of appellants' itemizations relate to the picketing involving Ruchti Transport Co. Yet those charged with illegal picketing for personal profit were found not guilty.[22] In other areas, the trial judge's questioning of witnesses was "not so egregious as substantially to prejudice the appellant[s], especially in light of the overwhelming evidence against" them. *Cf. United States v. Tramontana,* 460 F.2d 464 (2d Cir. 1972).

Appellants cite as the "most unbelievable event in the entire trial" the expectation by the trial judge that the defense would proceed as soon as the prosecution rested.[23] The argument seems to be that the defense was forced to proceed at a time when it was not reasonable to so require with the result that appellants were denied a fair trial.[24] Assuming that under some circumstances the tempo of a trial might result in prejudice to the defense, the record here fails to sustain appellants' claims of improper judicial action.[25]

Appellants claim to have been surprised that the government rested its case Friday morning after two and one half days of trial. Two of defense counsel proceeded with their opening statements under protest, claiming not to be ready.[26] Yet several witnesses had

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[22]Count 8: Galea, Jayich, Macht, Rico, Santana.
Count 9: Chacon, Macht, Rico.

[23]Opening Brief of Appellants Grancich et al. at 15A.

[24]The complaint seems misplaced as a supposed example of *Mayberry* or *Offutt* judicial misconduct. Appellants imply, without any justification, some sort of concerted action by judge and prosecutor.

[25]Appellants' overly dramatic recitation of selected events cast doubts on the sincerity of the specification of this issue.

[26]Opening statements on behalf of defendants were reserved after the opening statement on behalf of the government. Far

been subpoenaed by the defense and were available to testify, and in fact the defense put on ten witnesses between 2:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. when court was adjourned until Monday morning at 9:30 a.m.

The specifics of the claimed prosecutorial misconduct are supposedly set forth in Appendix B to the Opening Brief of Appellants Grancich et al. The lack of anything concrete in this one page appendix leaves this court nothing upon which to rule.[27]

Appellants were not denied a fair trial.

ISSUE VI:

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

Appellants' grounds for reversal because of the alleged prejudice arising from a joint trial included the argument that even if prejudicial confusion could be avoided by appropriate instructions, necessary cautionary instructions were in fact not given.[28]

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from being pressured into early opening statements, appellants' counsel had an additional three days to prepare.

[27]See n. 18. The general claim is set forth in the following sentence:

> . . . to elaborate at length upon the Government's synchronized collusion with the trial court to present whimsical objections to valid and badly needed testimony by the defense, to itemize the efforts made by the prosecution to mislead the court or join it in attempting to rule inadmissible and keep from the jury the vitals of the defense case, and the unequalled effort by the government to represent that it was still presenting its case and upon entry into the courtroom smugly rest with a cheshire grin, would require the writing of a textbook.

[28]Appellants claim that the trial judge "did not instruct the Jury, insofar as we can determine, on the elements of multiple conspiracy, nor delineate, in any manner, the distinction between Alleged Conspiracy I and Alleged Conspiracy II" [Opening Brief for Appellants Campanale and Matthews at 42] and again that

(This footnote is continued on next page)

Instructions are not a substitute for argument to the jury. If the judge fairly instructs the jury as to applicable principles of law so as to allow counsel on each side sufficient latitude to argue what he considers to be key points in his case, the trial judge has performed his duty. It is neither required nor appropriate for the judge to accentuate any particular legal principle.

Nevertheless, in light of the disposition herein of the Count 2 conspiracy charge, these arguments become academic.

Appellants place special emphasis on the refusal of the judge to give cautionary instructions on the statements of co-conspirators at the time evidence was admitted. This subject was covered at the conclusion of the trial. Tr. Vol. A31. There was no prejudicial error in the judge's failure to give such an instruction also on other occasions during the trial.[29]

Other claimed errors relate to the refusal of the judge to give certain specific instructions requested by appellants.[30] The matters requested were adequately covered in the instructions actually given.

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at "the end of the trial the Judge explained the general rules on conspiracy but did *not* instruct the jury to separate the evidence in Count One . . . from Count Two . . ." [Closing Brief for Appellants Campanale and Matthews at 19].

[29]Appellants claim that the "Court refused Appellants' request for such instruction, on the ground that it would be given at the end of the trial." The implication is that the request was made with respect to the testimony of Ruchti and Dougherty at the time that they testified for the government. We have examined the transcript of the testimony of these two witnesses and have been unable to find any timely request by any defense counsel for a cautionary instruction as to the testimony of a co-conspirator. A reference to the page and line of the transcript where this request appears would have been helpful.

[30]Devitt and Blackmar § 11.14, § 12.02 to § 12.04, § 62.04 to § 62.09; and certain special instructions. Opening Brief for

THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE EVIDENCE (OTHER THAN THE COUNT 2 CONSPIRACY)

ISSUES III and XII:

DENIAL OF MOTIONS FOR JUDGMENTS OF ACQUITTAL

Appellants argue that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to sustain the verdicts.[31] The trial judge agreed as to defendants Chacon and Rico. We agree as to Appellants Jayich and Macht and as to the Count 2 conspiracy charge generally. As to the other defendants and counts, the evidence was clearly sufficient.

Witnesses for the government gave evidence supporting all of the essential elements of the charges. The defense was either to explain away the damaging evidence as relating to non-criminal activities, or to contradict the government's witnesses. For example, witness Dougherty testified to payments to defendant Galea in cash extorted by Galea from a company with which Dougherty was associated. Galea denied receiving any such payments.

Appellants concentrate on the evidence relating to the conspiracy charges. As already stated, we agree that the evidence was insufficient to support the Count 2 conspiracy convictions. Galea and Grancich from among the union officials and Campanale and Matthews from among the corporate members of Pronto were found guilty of the Count 1 conspiracy, and the testimony of Dougherty alone, if believed by the jury, would support that charge.

Appellants Campanale and Matthews at 43. But the judge did give § 62.09 and § 12.04 (except for the last sentence) *in haec verba*.

[31]Other grounds for the motions for judgment of acquittal are discussed below. As to the Count 2 conspiracy, see the discussion earlier in this opinion.

THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970

ISSUES VIII and IX:

INTERPRETATION AND CONSTITUTIONALITY

Much of appellants' arguments relating to evidentiary rulings and the sufficiency of the evidence revolve about the interpretation and constitutionality of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

Appellants contend that the statute requires a showing that those charged thereunder are engaged in "organized crime", that the statute is vague and ambiguous and does not adequately describe the offenses that are prosecuted, that the statute is not intended to apply to acts occurring prior to its effective date of October 15, 1970, and that if so interpreted the statute is *ex post facto* legislation and therefore unconstitutional.

There is no doubt that Congress was concerned with organized crime in passing this amendment to the Hobbs Act. The official short title of the statute evidences this concern. But quite obviously Congress focused on some of the kinds of activities by which individuals and associations engaged in organized crime maintained their income or influence. The statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1962, makes unlawful such activities no matter who engages therein.

While the prohibitions of this section extend to "any person", which includes "any individual or entity capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property" (18 U.S.C. § 1961(3)), there are overtones of involvement in organized crime in the several subsec-

tions.[32] Subsection (a) refers to "any person who has received any income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt in which such person has participated as a principal". Subsections (b) and (c) require the prohibited activity to be accomplished "through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt". The two conspiracies charged here pursuant to subsection (d) were alleged to be for the purpose of violating subsection (c). Thus, it was a part of the government's proof that each conspiracy was formed for the purpose of conducting or participating, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of Local 626's or Pronto's affairs "through a pattern of racketeering activity".[33]

By definition, also, a "pattern of racketeering activity" requires "at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity". 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

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[32]As stated in the report to the Senate of the Senate Judiciary Committee on S. 30, the proposed Organized Crime Control Act of 1970:

> The concept of "pattern" is essential to the operation of the statute. One isolated "racketeering activity" was thought insufficient to trigger the remedies provided under the proposed chapter, largely because the net would be too large and the remedies disproportionate to the gravity of the offense. The target of title IX is thus not sporadic activity. The infiltration of legitimate business normally requires more than one "racketeering activity" and the threat of continuing activity to be effective. It is this factor of continuity plus relationship which combines to produce a pattern. S. Rep. 91-617, 91st Cong. 1st Sess. p. 158.

[33]An element of each conspiracy offense which was amply supported by the evidence adduced as to the Count 1 conspiracy but not as to the Count 2 conspiracy.

The words of the statute are general. They contain no restriction to particular persons. *See United States v. Roselli*, 432 F.2d 879 (9th Cir. 1970), *cert. denied*, 401 U.S. 924 (1971).

For similar reasons, appellants' contention that the statute does not apply to a "small business enterprise" such as Pronto is without merit. *See United States v. Pauldino*, 443 F.2d 1108 (10th Cir. 1971).

With respect to the argument that this statute is vague and ambiguous, it is true that, if undefined, terms such as "pattern of racketeering activity" would be unmanageable. Any ambiguity is cured by 18 U.S.C. § 1961, which defines "racketeering activity" with reference to specific offenses, "pattern of racketeering activity" with reference to a definite number of acts of "racketeering activity" within specified time periods, and "enterprise" and "person" with standard language of established meaning. The concept of affecting interstate or foreign commerce is so well imbedded in federal law as not to mislead anyone who desires to conform his conduct to the requirements of this law. *See United States v. Kramer*, 355 F.2d 891 (7th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied in part and granted in part*, 384 U.S. 100 (1966); *Carbo v. United States*, 314 F.2d 718 (9th Cir. 1963), *cert. denied*, 377 U.S. 953 (1964).

As a matter of statutory interpretation, the statute clearly relies upon acts which might have taken place prior to the effective date of the statute of October 15, 1970. The Senate Judiciary Committee in its report to the Senate on this proposed law stated:

> One act in the pattern must be engaged in after the effective date of the legislation. This avoids the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws, and bills

> of attainder. Anyone who has engaged in the prohibited activities before the effective date of the legislation is on prior notice that only one further act may trigger the increased penalties and new remedies of this chapter. S. Rept. 91-167, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. p. 158.

The speculation that by relying to an extent on acts prior to its effective date the statute risks contravening the prohibitions of U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 3, against the passage of bills of attainder or *ex post facto* laws is not unreasonable. The same thought occurred to Congress, and the statute was drafted so as to avoid this possible unconstitutionality.[34] This was done by defining "pattern of racketeering activity" to require one act of racketeering activity after the effective date of the chapter. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

The success of this approach in complying with constitutional constraints has been judicially acknowledged in other contexts.

In *United States v. Wechsler*, 392 F.2d 344 (4th Cir. 1968), *cert. denied*, 392 U.S. 932 (1968), acts carrying out the objectives of a bribe were held violative of 18 U.S.C. § 1952 even though the statute

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[34]As stated in the Senate Judiciary Committee's report to the Senate on this proposed statute:

> The concept "pattern" is thought to provide no due process constitutional barrier to criminal sanctions, as a "racketeering activity," defined above, must be an act in itself subject to criminal sanction and any proscribed act in the pattern must violate an independent statute. *See United States v. Nardello*, 393 U.S. 286 (1969).
>
> One act in the pattern must be engaged in after the effective date of the legislation. This avoids the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws, and bills of attainder. . . . S.Rep. 91-617, 91st Cong. 1st Sess. p. 158.

was enacted after the bribe was tendered and received but before the performance of the act for which the bribe was given. The same statute was applied to a federally innocent plan formed a year or more before enactment of the law which converted the plan into an unlawful conspiracy, but only if acts in furtherance of the plan and in affirmance of it were committed by the defendants thereafter. *United States v. Kubacki*, 237 F.Supp. 638 (E.D. Pa. 1965). In *United States v. Garrison*, 348 F.Supp. 1112 (E.D. La. 1972), the court relied on these authorities to conclude that 18 U.S.C. § 1511, another section enacted by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, had no *ex post facto* infirmity although acts prior to the effective date of the statute were used in the indictment and in evidence to show the existence of a continuing conspiracy. It is well established that a statute increasing a penalty with respect to a criminal conspiracy which commenced prior to, but was continued beyond the effective date of the statute, is not *ex post facto* as to that crime. *Levyas v. United States*, 371 F.2d 714 (9th Cir. 1967); *United States v. Roselli*, 336 F.2d 376 (2d Cir. 1964). *Cf. United States v. Witt*, 215 F.2d 580 (2d Cir. 1954), *cert. denied*, 348 U.S. 887 (1954).[35]

As stated by the government, appellants were not convicted of conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) for acts committed prior to October 15, 1970; rather they were convicted for having performed post-October 15, 1970, acts in furtherance of their continued racketeering conspiracy after being put on notice that these subsequent acts would combine with prior racketeering acts to produce the racketeering pattern against which

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[35]Appellants do not cite any authorities in support of their argument other than U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9 cl. 3.

this section is directed. Brief for the United States at 39.[36]

INDICTMENT NO. 11933-CD

ISSUE XIII:

APPLICABILITY OF 18 U.S.C. § 1503

Appellants Galea and Martinez argue that their convictions of obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503 under Indictment No. 11933-CD should be set aside because the statute has no application to the proceedings of a grand jury and because bringing about a business loss is not an injury to property within the meaning of the statute.[37]

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[36]The acts constituting racketeering activity must themselves be criminal offenses. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). The penalties imposed under 18 U.S.C. § 1962 are no greater than the penalties imposed for many of the substantive offenses constituting racketeering activity for purposes of 18 U.S.C. Chap. 96.

[37]18 U.S.C. § 1503 reads as follows:

> Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States magistrate or other committing magistrate, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States magistrate or committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such officer, commissioner, or other committing magistrate, or an account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or injures any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or injures any such officer, magistrate, or other committing magistrate in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors

(This footnote is continued on next page)

Appellants rely on *United States v. Ryan*, 455 F.2d 728 (9th Cir. 1972) for the proposition that federal grand jury witnesses are not within the class of persons protected by 18 U.S.C. § 1503. But *Ryan* is an entirely different case. There the offense was alleged to be destruction or alteration of records called for by a grand jury, yet there was no showing that the records were relevant to the grand jury's inquiry. The court also found that specific intent to impede the administration of justice is an essential element of the offense which had not been established beyond a reasonable doubt.

The court in *Ryan* assumed the applicability of 18 U.S.C. § 1503 to grand jury proceedings, as did the court in *Shimon v. United States*, 352 F.2d 449 (D.C. Cir. 1965), in *United States v. Kahn*, 366 F.2d 259 (2d Cir. 1966), *cert. denied*, 385 U.S. 948 (1966), and in *United States v. Bradwell*, 388 F.2d 619 (2d Cir. 1968), *cert. denied*, 393 U.S. 867 (1968). The grand jury is an appendage of the court. *See Brown v. United States*, 359 U.S. 41 (1959), (reversed on other grounds in *Harris v. United States*, 382 U.S. 162 (1965)). The appellant's interpretation of the statute is at best somewhat strained. In our opinion, the statute clearly protects witnesses before grand juries.

The argument that injury to a witness "in his person or property" does not include forcing the witness out of his business is without merit. *Cf. Miller v. Hulsey*, 347 F.Supp. 192 (E.D. Ark. 1972).

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to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

CONCLUSION

Judgments as to appellants Galea, Grancich, Jayich, and Macht, with respect to the Count 2 conspiracy are reversed.

Judgments as to appellants Campanale, Galea, Grancich, Martinez, and Matthews with respect to other counts are affirmed.

APPENDIX B.

Order Denying Petition for Rehearing.

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

United States of America, Appellee vs. Enrico Campanale and Donald Matthews, Appellants. No. 73-2643. No. 73-2833.

United States of America, Appellee vs. Mike Grancich, Archie Galea, Peter Macht, Anthony Jayich, and Frank Martinez, Appellants. No. 73-2747, No. 73-2865.

Filed: Sept. 2, 1975.

ORDER

Before: CHAMBERS and HUFSTEDLER, Circuit Judges, and KING,* District Judge.

The panel as constituted in the above case has voted to deny the petition for rehearing and to reject the suggestion for a rehearing en banc.

The full court has been advised of the suggestion for en banc rehearing, and no judge of the court has requested a vote on the suggestion for rehearing en banc. Fed. R. App. P. 35(b).

The Petition for Rehearing is denied and the suggestion for a rehearing en banc is rejected.

Dated:

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*The honorable Samuel P. King, United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii, sitting by designation.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1975

No. 75-507

DONALD MATTHEWS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 75-538

MIKE GRANCICH, ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (No. 75-507 Pet. App. 1-27; No. 75-538 Pet. App. 1-21) is reported at 518 F.2d 352.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on June 4, 1975. A petition for rehearing accompanied by a suggestion for rehearing *en banc* was denied on September 2, 1975. The petition for a writ of certiorari in No. 75-507 was filed on October 1, 1975. Mr. Justice Douglas extended the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari in No. 75-538 to October 8, 1975, and the petition was filed on October 7, 1975. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

By all petitioners except Martinez:

1. Whether petitioners' convictions for racketeering activities under 18 U.S.C. 1962 must be reversed because they were not shown to be members of "organized crime," or because the convictions conflict with *United States* v. *Enmons*, 410 U.S. 396.

2. Whether 18 U.S.C. 1962 is void for vagueness.

3. Whether 18 U.S.C. 1962 is an invalid *ex post facto* law.

By all petitioners:

4. Whether judicial bias or prosecutorial misconduct denied petitioners due process ~~(all petitioners)~~.

5. Whether the evidence was sufficient to sustain petitioners' convictions.

STATUTES INVOLVED

18 U.S.C. 1951 provides in pertinent part:

> (a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of

any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) As used in this section— * * *

(2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

18 U.S.C. 1961 provides in pertinent part:

As used in this chapter—

(1) "racketeering activity" means (A) any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, or dealing in narcotic or other dangerous drugs, which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; (B) any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: * * * section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), section 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), * * * section 1951 (relating to interference with commerce, robbery, or extortion), * * * (C) any act which is indictable under title 29, United States Code, section 186 (dealing with restrictions on payments and loans to labor organizations) * * *

(3) "person" includes any individual or entity capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property;

(4) "enterprise" includes any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity;

(5) "pattern of racketeering activity" requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity;

18 U.S.C. 1962 provides in pertinent part:

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsections (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

STATEMENT

Petitioners Galea, Grancich, and Martinez, and co-defendants Anthony Jayich, Peter Macht, David Santana, Charles Rico, and Edward Chacon, were members of Meat and Provisions Drivers, Teamsters Local 626 ("Local 626"). Petitioner Matthews and co-defendant Enrico Campanale were part owners of

Pronto Loading and Unloading Company ("Pronto"). On June 29, 1972, a nine-count indictment was returned in the United States District Court for the Central District of California charging these individuals with various offenses in connection with their intimidation of meat packers in Vernon, California, into using Pronto's services and their extortion of money from Pronto's competitors as a condition of the competitors' continuance in business.

Counts 1 and 2 charged separate conspiracies, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1962(d), to conduct or participate in the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1962(c). Counts 3 and 4 charged requesting and receiving money in violation of 29 U.S.C. 186. Counts 5, 6, and 7 charged obstructing interstate commerce by extortion, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1951. Counts 8 and 9 charged picketing for personal profit, in violation of 29 U.S.C. 522.[1]

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[1] The individuals charged in each count were as follows:

Count 1: all petitioners and co-defendant Campanale.

Count 2: petitioners Galea, Grancich and Martinez, and co-defendants Chacon, Jayich, Macht and Rico.

Counts 3 and 4: petitioners Galea and Grancich.

Count 5: petitioners Galea, Grancich and Matthews, and co-defendant Campanale.

Count 6: petitioner Matthews and co-defendant Campanale.

Count 7: petitioner Galea.

Count 8: petitioner Galea and co-defendants Jayich, Macht, Rico and Santana.

Count 9: co-defendants Chacon, Macht and Rico.

By a separate indictment returned February 13, 1973, and consolidated for trial with the one just described, petitioners Galea and Martinez were charged with obstructing justice, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1503.

Following a jury trial in March 1973, all defendants save petitioner Martinez were convicted on Count 1, and the court of appeals affirmed these convictions. Petitioner Martinez and co-defendants Chacon and Rico were acquitted on Count 2, and the court of appeals reversed the convictions of the other defendants on this count (Pet. App. 7-10).[2]

Petitioners Galea and Grancich were both convicted on Counts 3 and 4, and the court of appeals affirmed these convictions.

On Count 5 petitioner Grancich was acquitted but petitioners Galea and Matthews and co-defendant Campanale were convicted. Campanale and petitioner Matthews were also convicted on Count 6, and petitioner Galea was convicted on Count 7. The court of appeals affirmed all these convictions.

All defendants were acquitted on Counts 8 and 9. Petitioners Galea and Martinez were also convicted of obstructing justice as charged in the February 1973 indictment and the court of appeals affirmed (Pet. App. 25-27).[3]

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[2] This and all other references herein to the court of appeals' opinion will be to the appendix in No. 75-507.

[3] Petitioner Grancich was sentenced to four years' imprisonment on Count 1, and to one year's imprisonment on each of Counts 3 and 4, to run concurrently to the sentence on Count 1. Petitioner Galea was given the same sentence as

1. The offloading of meat shipments to the processors and packers in Vernon, California is performed by unloading companies rather than employees of either the packers or the delivering carriers. In April 1969, petitioner Galea, a business agent of Local 626, met with the Pronto partners[4] and informed them that Local 626 could arrange a virtual monopoly of the meat unloading business in Vernon if Pronto would pay $500 weekly to Local 626. Galea said that Local 626 would not enter into union contracts with any other unloading company and that any contract signed with Pronto could be ignored (Tr. 247-249). If Pronto encountered any problems in unloading trucks, Galea or any other union official

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Grancich on Counts 1, 3, and 4, and in addition was sentenced to five years' probation on each of Counts 5 and 7, the sentences to run consecutively to the sentence on Count 1, and to four years' imprisonment on the February 1973 charge, the sentence to run concurrently with the sentence on Count 1.

Petitioner Martinez was sentenced to four years' imprisonment on the February 1973 charge. Petitioner Matthews was sentenced to four years' imprisonment on Count 1, to six months' imprisonment on Count 5, the sentence to run consecutively to that imposed on Count 1, and to six months' imprisonment on Count 6, the sentence to run concurrently to the sentence imposed on Count 1.

Galea and Grancich were also sentenced to six months' imprisonment for their convictions under Count 2, which the court of appeals reversed.

[4] Although Pronto was a closed corporation (Tr. 253), the six owners referred to themselves as "partners" (Tr. 272, 282, 312, 314, 354). Of these partners only petitioner Matthews and Campanale were indicted.

was to be contacted (Tr. 247-248). The Pronto partners agreed to the scheme. A contract with the union was signed on April 26, 1969 (Govt. Exh. 3); its terms were never observed (Tr. 263-267).[5]

Petitioner Matthews or Campanale paid Galea $500 per week from April 1969 to January 9, 1970, when pursuant to Galea's demand the amount rose to $600 weekly in recognition of Local 626's having obtained the Choe Meat Company and High Standards Meat Company unloading accounts for Pronto (Tr. 269-270, 273, 275, 278, 374). Galea split the money with petitioner Grancich and Joe Loya[6] (Tr. 269-270, 273-275). Initially $450 of the payment to Galea was in the form of a Pronto check endorsed by and ordinarily made payable to Matthews (Govt. Exhs. 5A-5Z, 5AA-5J; Tr. 269-270, 928). When Matthews realized that he might incur income tax liability by this method, however, he consulted with the other Pronto partners and they thereafter paid Galea from Pronto's cash receipts (Tr. 269-272, 374, 377-378, 385-387). The $600 weekly cash payments were made either by Matthews or Campanale and

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[5] Matthews, who managed Pronto's financial affairs, instructed his partners to assure that none of the employees saw the contract or became aware of its sick leave provisions because he did not want to pay the benefits prescribed therein (Tr. 256-258, 266).

[6] Loya, a Local 626 business agent who was named as a co-conspirator, died prior to the return of the indictment.

extended from January 1970 to April 1972 (Tr. 275, 278, 1981, 1984, 1997).

As part of the conspiracy other meat packers were intimidated and forced into contracting with Pronto. Howard Choe, president of Choe Meat Company, who had previously used members of the Butchers Union to unload meat and preferred that his own Teamster employees unload the trucks (Tr. 157-158), was ordered by petitioner Galea to use only Pronto for unloading (Tr. 153, 155) and complied rather than create trouble for himself (Tr. 155-157).

Similarly, in December 1969 petitioner Galea told Homer Robinson, a partner in High Standard Meat Company, to give the company's unloading account to Pronto (Tr. 167, 173). Galea also told Robinson that Robinson's own Teamsters could unload the meat if four Teamsters per truck were used (even though one would normally be enough). Robinson subsequently hired Pronto in 1970 and used Pronto exclusively thereafter (Tr. 168-169).[7]

The foregoing events, among others, formed the basis for both the conspiracy counts in the indictment.

2. In June 1969, Teamster employees of Quality Meat Packing Company ("Quality") and Gold Pack Meat Company ("Gold Pack") refused to cross picket lines that had been set up around the Quality and

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[7] In addition, Kal-Kan Foods acquiesced in petitioner Grancich's demand that it transfer its account to Pronto in 1969 (Tr. 190-191), and continued to use Pronto during 1970 (Tr. 191, 193-194).

Gold Pack plants by the Retail Clerks Union. Irving Gronsky of Gold Pack and Joseph Goldstein of Quality contacted petitioner Galea, who arranged a meeting on June 12, 1969, with petitioner Grancich (Tr. 197-198, 209, 223), at which Goldstein and Gronsky, in Galea's presence, asked Grancich to have the picket lines removed (Tr. 197-199, 224). Grancich indicated that the problem would be solved (Tr. 207) and in fact the picketing ceased at both plants a few hours later (Tr. 199, 224-225).

On the following day Galea demanded $1,500 from Goldstein and Gronsky each for removal of the pickets and threatened a renewal of picketing if they refused to pay (Tr. 209, 223, 225-226, 228). Gronsky paid the full $1,500 (Tr. 199, 203), but Goldstein, complaining that his company with its ninety employees should not be required to pay the same amount as Gold Pack, which had 400 employees (Tr. 195, 221, 227), paid only $800-$1,000 (Tr. 227). These transactions formed the basis of Counts 3 and 4 of the indictment.

3. a. During the conspiracy money was extorted from Pronto's competitors as a condition for their continuance in business. In 1968 petitioner Matthews and Campanale demanded that Blea Unloading Company, a successful business (Tr. 897-899, 910, 931-932), pay $50 weekly to Local 626 or suffer picketing by the union until it went out of business (Tr. 897-899, 910, 933, 964). Blea made such payoffs beginning in September 1968 for eight to twelve months (Tr. 899-900, 937). On one occasion peti-

tioner Galea in Matthews' presence personally collected the money (Tr. 902-903, 935). Blea immediately lost its unloading accounts when it ceased making payments in 1969 (Tr. 937, 964). The meat packers informed Blea that Local 626 had instructed them to use the services of Pronto (Tr. 937).[8] These events formed the basis of Count 5 in the indictment.

b. From April 1968 to March 1972, Eddie Martinez Unloading Company paid petitioner Matthews and Campanale $50 weekly in cash in order to stay in business (Tr. 847, 851, 853, 860, 866, 876-878, 882, 1134-1136, 1139-1140). Martinez customarily made the payments personally but on numerous occasions his son delivered the money (Tr. 876-878, 885-886, 892-893). During the F.B.I. investigation of Local 626 and Pronto, Campanale instructed Martinez to claim that the payoff was in repayment of a loan (Tr. 1139). Although Martinez had in fact borrowed money from Campanale, Martinez's son testified that the weekly payment was being made to the union (Tr. 882, 887).[9] This extortion of money from Martinez was the basis of Count 6.

c. In 1970, after a strike by members of Local 626 and the Butchers Union, Ruchti Brothers, a Vernon

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[8] One meat packer told Blea that he was threatened by petitioner Grancich with union picketing if he permitted Blea to unload (Tr. 961). An employee of another meat packing house, in response to Blea's request for the reason it could no longer unload there, suggested that Blea continue the payoffs to Local 626 (Tr. 960).

[9] This $50 payoff was combined with Pronto's $450-550 payment to make the required $500-$600 payment to Local 626.

meat packing company, closed its plant (Tr. 1691-1693, 1976-1977). Robert Ruchti, II, who had been a two-thirds owner of Ruchti Brothers, purchased two of the defunct plant's meat trucks and began a small meat delivery business, Ruchti Transport Company (Tr. 464-465), which he operated from a rented cooler facility located approximately three miles from the former Ruchti Brothers packing house.

During 1971 and 1972 officials of Local 626 attempted to prevent Ruchti Transport from purchasing meat by threatening meat packers with shutdowns if they sold to Ruchti. In April 1971 Galea demanded $30,000 from Robert Ruchti, II, as a condition of his continued operation (Tr. 476).[10] Ruchti

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[10] The defense contended that the $30,000 demand was a legitimate claim for back wages against Ruchti Brothers. After Ruchti Brothers had closed its plant in 1970, employee claims for back wages were submitted to arbitration. Eventually the matter was brought before the National Labor Relations Board. In October 1970 Ruchti Brothers and Local 626 signed an NLRB Settlement Agreement which specified the amount of back pay due individual employees and which stated that the Agreement "disposes of all unfair labor practices alleged in the charge" (Govt. Exh. 17; Tr. 1872-1874). At trial George Pappy, the attorney who signed the Agreement on behalf of Local 626, testified that the Settlement Agreement did not dispose of all claims against Ruchti Brothers for back wages but only those cognizable by the NLRB as unfair labor practices. The NLRB attorney, however, testified that the Agreement settled in full all charges, and that no further claims for back wages were proper (Tr. 1963-1964). The court charged the jury that the accepted settlement of an unliquidated claim, even though for a lesser amount than claimed, extinguishes the entire obligation (Transcript of Proceedings of March 22, 1973, Supplementary Volume of Jury Instructions at 26).

refused to pay and on May 5, 1971, Galea and several union officials obstructed meat deliveries to Ruchti's cooler (Tr. 794, 799). Galea and two others persons also attempted to break through the door of the cooler with a 4 x 6 piece of lumber (Tr. 486, 817). One of Ruchti's employees trapped inside the cooler managed to escape and to phone Ruchti, who summoned the police. The assault on the cooler formed the basis for Count 7 of the indictment.

4. In May 1972 Robert Dougherty, a former partner who left Pronto in April 1970, was scheduled to appear before the federal grand jury investigating Pronto and Local 626. At a meeting between Dougherty and petitioner Grancich (Tr. 285, 332, 1202, 1215), Grancich suggested that Dougherty incriminate Pronto (Tr. 330) and say nothing about payoffs to the union (Tr. 328). When Dougherty disputed Grancich's assertion that no Teamster had taken money from any unloading company, Grancich responded: " 'None of my men have taken money. Did I make that clear?' ", and added: " 'If you put anybody in jail with your testimony, you will be taken care of. Do I make myself clear?' " (Tr. 228-229, 289).

Two days after the return of the indictment in this case, petitioners Galea and Martinez told Service Packing Company, one of Dougherty's two unloading accounts, that it should cancel the account because Dougherty and his partner, Fred Shelley, were nonunion. Service Packing Company related this information to Shelley, who contacted petitioners Galea

and Martinez and was told that he could continue in business if he dropped Dougherty (Tr. 452). Shelley reported this conversation to Dougherty, who withdrew rather than see Shelley abandon the business (Tr. 297, 452). Shelley reported Dougherty's withdrawal to Galea and Martinez (Tr. 454) and, although he never obtained a union contract (Tr. 454-455), had no future problems with Local 626 (Tr. 441-444). These events formed the basis of the February 1973 indictment.

ARGUMENT

1. There is no merit to petitioners' contention (No. 75-538, pp. 84-98; No. 75-507, pp. 7-8) that their activities were not subject to prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1962 and that in upholding their convictions the court of appeals contravened *United States* v. *Enmons*, 410 U.S. 396. Congress was concerned with "organized crime" when it passed the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, of which Section 1962 is a part, but it prohibited "*any* person employed by or associated with" an interstate business or union from participating in or conducting the business's or union's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity (Section 1962(c); emphasis added), and "*any* person" from conspiring to violate the other provisions of the statute (Section 1962(d); emphasis added).

Nothing in the legislative history suggests that Congress intended that the government have to prove that individuals indicted under this statute are members of organized crime, or in any other way detracts

from the plain meaning and general applicability of the statute. As the court of appeals concluded, the conduct proscribed by Section 1962 is criminal "no matter who engages therein" (Pet. App. 20). Cf. *Perez* v. *United States*, 402 U.S. 146 (Consumer Credit Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 891); *United States* v. *Roselli*, 432 F.2d 879, 885-886 (C.A. 9), certiorari denied *sub nom. Teitelbaum* v. *United States*, 401 U.S. 924 (Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. 1952).

Enmons, supra, is not to the contrary and does not bar petitioners' convictions. In that case the Court held that the Hobbs Act, 18 U.S.C. 1951, does not reach activities by employees "to achieve legitimate collective-bargaining objectives" (410 U.S. at 404) or other "legitimate labor ends" (*id.* at 401).[11] On the other hand, the Court recognized that the Act prohibits extortion aimed at achieving "illegitimate objectives * * * such as the exaction of personal payoffs" (*id.* at 407) like those in this case. As the Court noted, an extortionist is not "exempted from the [Hobbs] Act solely because the extortionist was an employee or union official and the victim an employer" (*ibid.*). Accord, *United States* v. *Quinn*,

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[11] Petitioners were convicted of conspiring, in violation of Section 1962(d), to violate Section 1962(c), which prohibits the participation in an interstate enterprise through a pattern of "racketeering activity," which in turn is defined in Section 1961(1) to mean any of a number of activities already made criminal by another provision of the Code. The specific "racketeering activities" charged against petitioners involved offenses under Section 1951, which prohibits interference with interstate commerce by means of extortion.

514 F.2d 1250, 1257-1258 (C.A. 5). Moreover, the payoffs in this case were not made by parties involved in the collective bargaining, but instead were demanded by Pronto and Local 626 from innocent third parties, Blea Unloading Company and Eddie Martinez Unloading Company.[12]

In short, the immunity from federal prosecution that *Enmons* extended to coercive acts committed during a legitimate labor dispute has no application to the case at bar, where the conduct of petitioners amounted simply to extortion for personal gain and was wholly unconnected with legitimate labor ends.[13]

2. Petitioners assert (No. 75-538, p. 87) that Section 1962 is "vague and ambiguous" but do not fur-

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[12] Petitioner Matthews contends (No. 75-507, p. 7) that "any coercive activity with which Petitioner may have been involved took place while collective bargaining was being conducted by the Teamsters Union and Pronto." Although some coercive activity did occur during the period of collective bargaining from the latter part of 1968 to April 1969, the extorted payments from Edward Martinez continued until March 1972.

[13] Nor does *Enmons* apply to the attempt by petitioner Galea to extort $30,000 from Ruchti Transport Company by physical violence to a refrigerated locker on May 5, 1971. The $30,000 demand and the physical violence did not occur during a legitimate dispute over back wages. Ruchti Brothers, the large meat packing house against which wage claims had been directed, disposed of all claims for back wages by entering into a NLRB Settlement Agreement with Local 626 (see, *e.g.*, Tr. 1963-1964). Moreover, Ruchti Transport Company, although it was owned by Robert Ruchti, II, who previously possessed a 2/3 interest in Ruchti Brothers, was not a successor corporation to Ruchti Brothers, which closed its plant in 1970.

ther develop the argument. The court of appeals correctly rejected this contention as follows (Pet. App. 22):

> With respect to the argument that this statute is vague and ambiguous, it is true that, if undefined, terms such as "pattern of racketeering activity" would be unmanageable. Any ambiguity is cured by 18 U.S.C. § 1961, which defines "racketeering activity" with reference to specific offenses, "pattern of racketeering activity" with reference to a definite number of acts of "racketeering activity" within specified time periods, and "enterprise" and "person" with standard language of established meaning. The concept of affecting interstate or foreign commerce is so well imbedded in federal law as not to mislead anyone who desires to conform his conduct to the requirements of this law. *See United States* v. *Kramer*, 355 F.2d 891 (7th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied in part and granted in part*, 384 U.S. 100 (1966); *Carbo* v. *United States*, 314 F.2d 718 (9th Cir. 1963), *cert. denied*, 377 U.S. 953 (1964).

3. Petitioners' claim that Section 1962 is *ex post facto* legislation (No. 75-538, pp. 87-97) is also without merit. 18 U.S.C. 1962 did not "make criminal" (No. 75-538, p. 87) acts which were innocent prior to October 15, 1970, since the acts constituting racketeering activity must themselves be criminal under previously enacted statutes. 18 U.S.C. 1961(1). Moreover, the pattern of racketeering activity proscribed by the statute requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which must occur after

the effective date of the legislation. 18 U.S.C. 1961 (5).

By requiring at least one post-October 15, 1970 act, Congress avoided the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws and assured the statute's constitutionality in this respect, since "[a]nyone who has engaged in the prohibited activities before the effective date of the legislation is on prior notice that only one further act may trigger the increased penalties and new remedies of this chapter" (S. Rep. 91-617, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. 158 (1969)). See *United States* v. *Wechsler*, 392 F.2d 344 (C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 392 U.S. 932 (18 U.S.C. 1952 properly applied although only the performance of the act for which the bribe had been given occurred after the enactment of the statute); *United States* v. *Garrison*, 348 F. Supp. 1112 (E.D. La.) (acts prior to effective date of 18 U.S.C. 1511 admissible to show existence of a continuing conspiracy); *United States* v. *Kubacki*, 237 F. Supp. 638 (E.D. Pa.) (18 U.S.C. 1952 encompasses a plan, innocent when formed, provided that acts in furtherance of the plan are performed after the effective date of the statute). Petitioners' pre-1970 activities were properly admitted to show a continuing conspiracy to engage in the "pattern of racketeering activity" prohibited by Section 1962(c).[14]

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[14] These activities were also admissible to prove the commission of the 1968, 1969 and 1970 substantive offenses charged in Counts 3 through 6.

4. Petitioners contend that the trial judge's partiality denied them a fair trial (No. 75-538, pp. 99-119),[15] and in support of this argument set forth in Appendix A what they consider to be illustrations of reversible bias in the form of evidentiary rulings unfavorable to the defense, questioning of witnesses by the court, and occasions where the judge appeared to be impatient or annoyed during exchanges with counsel.[16]

The trial judge "is not a mere moderator, but is the governor of the trial for the purpose of assuring its proper conduct and of determining questions of law." *Quercia* v. *United States*, 289 U.S. 466, 469. It was proper for the court to question witnesses in order to present to the jury facts and circumstances relevant to the offenses charged. *United States* v. *Cassiagnol*, 420 F.2d 868 (C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 397 U.S. 1044. Moreover, many of the court's questions were asked in attempts to settle complicated questions of law or disputed questions of fact (*e.g.*,

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[15] In support of their assertion of judicial bias, petitioners argue that the Ninth Circuit in *United States* v. *Ryan*, 455 F.2d 728 "severely castigated the same trial judge * * * for * * * perpetrating the same abuses" (No. 75-538 Pet. App. A 1A). The court of appeals here, however, one member of which also comprised the panel in *Ryan*, rejected petitioners' characterization of the *Ryan* decision (Pet. App. 15, n. 21). Indeed, insufficiency of the evidence, not judicial misconduct, was the grounds for the reversal of the conviction in that case.

[16] Many of petitioners' examples of judicial bias refer to the picketing involving Ruchti Transport Company. Those charged with illegal picketing, however, were acquitted.

Tr. 460-464, 492-512, 1533-A, 1575-1582, 1602-1604, 1627-1629, 1631, 1673-1675, 1872-1877, 1900-1925, 1963-1970, 2041-2046).

Although many evidentiary rulings were unfavorable to the defense, such adverse rulings alone do not show bias and, indeed, the court also overruled objections by the government and sustained those of the defense (*e.g.*, Tr. 371-372, 1609, 1612-1613, 1653, 1999, 2006, Def. Exhs. E and F). The court of appeals "reviewed the record from the point of view of the overall impact of the judge's conduct" and correctly concluded that petitioners' allegations of judicial misconduct were "overly dramatic" (Pet. App. 15-16).[17]

5. a. Petitioner Grancich claims (No. 75-538, pp. 127-129) that there is no evidence that he arranged for the removal of the picket lines from Gold Pack or Quality or that he was involved in the subsequent demand for payment from Goldstein and Gronsky (Counts 3 and 4) by petitioner Galea.[18] The evi-

[17] Petitioners' allegation of prosecutorial misconduct is as unspecified now (No. 75-538, pp. 120-125) as it was in the court of appeals, which found "nothing upon which to rule" (Pet. App. 17). Petitioners suggest no reason why the court of appeals did not properly dispose of this contention and the issue does not deserve further review.

[18] Petitioner Matthews does not contest the sufficiency of the evidence, but he does adopt the arguments of his co-petitioners to the extent applicable pursuant to Rule 46 of the Rules of this Court (No. 75-507, p. 6). Although the co-petitioners do not contest the sufficiency of the evidence as it relates to Matthews, we show below that the evidence was sufficient in any event.

dence showed, however, that Gronsky and Goldstein complained to Grancich about the picket lines around their businesses and that the picket lines were removed a few hours after Grancich told them that their problems would be solved. Petitioner Galea, who was present at this meeting, later demanded and received payoffs from Gronsky and Goldstein for removal of the picket lines under the threat of further picketing. This was sufficient circumstantial evidence from which the jury could propery infer Grancich's involvement in both the removal of the pickets and the demand for payment.

Grancich also claims (No. 75-538, p. 129) that all of the activities attributed to him in support of his conspiracy conviction occurred prior to October 15, 1970, but here again the evidence is to the contrary: On May 19, 1972, he attempted to prevent Dougherty from giving information to federal investigators, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1503, and the weekly payments from petitioner Matthews and co-defendant Campanale to petitioner Galea, which were shared with Grancich and Joe Loya, extended beyond October 15, 1970 (Tr. 269, 270, 273-275, 328, 330). Similarly, the $50 weekly payment from Eddie Martinez Unloading Company, which was funnelled through Matthews and Campanale to Galea, was shared with Grancich and continued after the effective date of 18 U.S.C. 1962.[19] This was enough evidence to show that

[19] Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the government (*Glasser* v. *United States*, 315 U.S. 60, 80), these post-1970 payoffs support the convictions of petitioners Galea

Grancich actively participated in the conspiracy after 1970.[20]

b. Finally, contrary to the contention of petitioners Galea and Martinez (No. 75-538, pp. 132-135), 18 U.S.C. 1503 does apply to grand jury proceedings.[21] See *United States* v. *Fayer*, C.A. 2, No. 75-

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and Matthews as well as Grancich, and Galea's contention (No. 75-538, pp. 131-132) that because of the general verdict there is no proof that the jury found that he had engaged in a specified conspiracy, is unsubstantial. The jury had found him guilty of both the Count 1 and the Count 2 conspiracy. The court of appeals reversed his conviction on Count 2, charging a conspiracy to extort money from meat packers, only because of insufficient evidence of an overt act after the effective date of 18 U.S.C. 1962. The above payoffs by Pronto and its competitors were in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in Count 1, which charged conspiracy not only to extort money from meat packers but also to extort money from Pronto's competitors and to force meat packers to hire Pronto.

[20] Petitioners contend (No. 75-538, p. 130), relying on *Samuel* v. *United States*, 169 F.2d 787 (C.A. 9), that a special verdict is required in those situations where an indictment charges a conspiracy to commit more than one substantive offense. The trial court in *Samuel*, however, gave erroneous instructions with respect to one of the three substantive offenses that the defendants were charged with conspiring to commit, and since the jury's general verdict could have been based on that violation alone, the conspiracy conviction was necessarily reversed. *Id.* at 792-795.

[21] 18 U.S.C. 1503 provides in relevant part:

> Whoever * * * endeavors to * * * impede any witness, in any court of the United States * * * or any grand or petit juror * * * or injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court * * * or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein * * * or corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening

1147, decided September 24, 1975; *United States* v. *Cioffi*, 493 F.2d 1111 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 419 U.S. 917. *United States* v. *Ryan*, 455 F.2d 728 (C.A. 9), relied upon by petitioners, is not inconsistent: in that case the court viewed Section 1503 as applicable to grand jury proceedings, and reversed the defendant's convictions because the government failed to prove specific intent as well as to show that the records that the grand jury called for (and that the defendant was charged with destroying) were relevant to the grand jury's inquiry. See also *United States* v. *Kahn*, 366 F.2d 259 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 385 U.S. 948; *Shimon* v. *United States*, 352 F.2d 449 (C.A.D.C.).

Nor is there merit to petitioners' claim that business losses are not injuries to "property" under Section 1503. Even assuming that the immediacy of the harm threatened has any bearing on the statute's coverage, threats to damage business interests are no more "speculative and indefinite" (No. 75-538, p. 135) than threats to damage particular, tangible property.

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letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

CONCLUSION

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

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